THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1172.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL stand the next season at my stable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the season, dischargeable by FORTY if paid before the 10th of August, when the season will expire. Excellent pasturage, securely enclosed, *gratis*. Seperate enclosures will be provided for the Mares, according to their situation, and grain furnished at the market price. Every attention shall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for escapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unquestionably been one of the best racers on the English turf. At three years old he was winner seven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the best horses then running.—Among his races of that year he won a sweepstakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby stakes at Epsom, which are the most important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopsqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Portesque stakes, eleven subscribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon course he won the Claret stakes, of 200 guineas each; beating seven capital horses, and receiving forfeit from seven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not start. At six years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran also for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he also ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the second horse for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two best horses on the English turf. He never started after he was six, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the best in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Chesnut horse DIOMED, purchased of me, by Messrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby stakes at Epsom—the Claret stakes at Newmarket, and many other prizes as may be seen in the Racing Callendars. He is the sire of Grey Diomed, Guinlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spolitor) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was sold by me to Mr Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards sold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been sold at larger prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY

In addition to the above statement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled superiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine stakes at Fairfield in May last, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peatemaker—the sweepstakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and since purchased by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the sweepstakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Waltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Taylor's Bay Colt by Gabriel; the rest paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the first day's sweepstakes at Petersburg, in May last.

Mr. Bland's Chesnut Colt, the second day's sweepstakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the post sweepstake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greatest credit.

Lavinia—the sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in October, the largest amount ever run for in America, twenty subscribers, 200 dollars each—nine started, the rest paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the sweepstakes in Petersburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the sweepstakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty subscribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Washington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Taylor's Skyscraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchased by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Exclusive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the present year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the best sons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, sister to Juno, (the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipse) his grand dam (sister to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full sister to the grand dam of Cygnet and Blossom, by Childers, out of Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betsey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 20th, 1803.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. tawtf.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mbs.

FOR SALE,

On Monday the 9th day of January next, if fair, or otherwise, on the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. Ruth Woody, of Hanover county, deceased,

WILL BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, by the Commissioners, pursuant to a decree of Hanover county court of the 28th inst. for that purpose, one certain tract or parcel of land, called "Wellman's," late the property of the said Ruth Woody, dec. and containing one hundred and thirty three acres.

ON the same day and at the same place, will in like manner be Sold, by the Executors, the whole of the personal estate whereof the said Ruth Woody died, possessed, consisting of one

Negro Man Slave, two Horses, stock of Hogs, Corn and Fodder,

AND SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AND PLANTATION UTENSILS.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving Bonds with approved security, payable to the respective distributees.

JAMES WOODY, Executor, &c. of Ruth Woody, dec'd.

JOHN GARDNER,
W. GARDNER,
EDM'D HOOPER,
BILLY TALLEY,
PAT. ANDERSON. } Commissioners.

December 30th, 1803.

N. B. The Corn and Fodder will be sold for Cash.

On the same day, and at the same place, will be sold to the highest bidder, by the Executors &c. of John Woody, late of said county, deceased,

THE land and plantation belonging to the estate of said John Woody, whereon the abovementioned Ruth Woody resided, containing one hundred and seven and an half acres—also, sundry slaves and household furniture, cattle and hogs belonging to said estate—12 months credit will be allowed purchasers for all sums above ten dolls. giving bond and approved security payable to

WILLIAM WOODY, } Ex'ors &c. of
JOHN WOODY. } J. Woody dec.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Louisiana Treaty.

Tuesday, October 25.

Debate continued.

Mr. J. Randolph said that a sense of duty alone could have induced him to rise at that late hour. He wished to call the attention of the committee to a stipulation in the treaty of London. Here Mr. R. read an extract from the 3d article of that treaty, whereby the United States are pledged not to impose on imports in British vessels from their territories in America, adjacent to the United States, any higher duties than would be paid upon such imports, if brought into our Atlantic ports in American bottoms. In this case, he said, gentlemen could not avail themselves of the distinction taken by his friend from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) between a territory and a state, even if they were so disposed,—since the ports in question were *ports of a state*. The ports of New-York, on the lakes, were as much ports of that state, as the city of New-York itself—They had their custom-house officers, were governed by the same regulations, as other ports,—duties were exacted at them—and yet, under the article of the British treaty which had just been read, British bottoms could and did enter them subject to no higher duties than were paid by American bottoms in the Atlantic ports. Mr. R. said that he did not mean to affirm that this exemption made by the treaty of London was constitutional, so long as a distinction prevailed between American and British bottoms in other ports. He had never given a vote to carry that treaty into effect—but he hoped the gentlemen from Connecticut, both of whom he believed had done so;—one of whom, at least, he knew had been a conspicuous advocate of that treaty;—he hoped that gentleman (Mr. Griswold) would inform the committe how he got over the constitutional objections in this article of the treaty of London, which he had endeavoured to urge against that under discussion. How could the gentleman, with the opinion which he now holds, agree to admit British bottoms into certain ports, on the same terms on which American bottoms were admitted into American ports, generally? Thereby making that very difference—giving that very preference to these particular ports of certain states, which he tells us cannot constitutionally be given to the ports of New-Orleans—although that port is not within any state, and if his (Mr. Griswold's) doctrine be correct, not even within the United States.

The gentleman from Connecticut professed a wish that this important discussion should be conducted with moderation and candor. In this sentiment he concurred—he was therefore altogether unprepared, after this preamble to hear the gentleman from Connecticut represent the treaty in question as conceding the most valuable commercial privileges to France and Spain, and thereby sapping the very foundation of our own carrying trade. In this spirit of candor, the stipulations in question would be viewed, not as conceding advantages in trade to those nations, but as securing them to ourselves. The article in question did indeed profess to grant, for a limited time, to French and Spanish vessels, laden with the products of their respective countries, admission into the ports of the ceded territory, on equal terms with our own ships.—But although, nominally an advantage has been conceded to these nations, substantially their situation was changed for the worse, and the benefit in fact conferred on us. For what were our rights in these ports, and what were theirs, setting aside the treaty? The treaty then had rendered our situation more eligible and theirs less so. How then could gentlemen declare that it was calculated to injure our carrying trade? When by it our trade was put on the footing of absolute security—whilst that of France and Spain was admitted under considerable restrictions, enjoying in but one particular, and for twelve years only an equality with ours. Their trade, before on so superior a footing, had descended from its pre-eminence in privilege, and given way to ours. And yet gentlemen warn us of the destruction of our carring trade, and commercial prosperity, from the very source which has enlarged and secured both. The enemies of the treaty, thereof, are the advocates of the trade of France and Spain, and the enemies, so far, of our own. Since by retaining things in their present posture they would continue to those nations the superior advantages which they now enjoy in the ports of Louisiana they would continue the restrictions which heretofore have fettered our commerce to that country, and they would refuse to put our trade on a footing superior to that of France and Spain.

But whilst gentlemen endeavor to alarm us with the idea of the formidable competition, I cannot, Sir, (said Mr. R.) feel a moment's apprehension from this quarter. Exclusive of the limitation of twelve years, and the restriction that their cargoes shall be of French or Spanish growth or manufacture, who, that considered the present condition and future prospects of those countries could regard them as formidable commercial competitors? Was there not infinately greater probability that the 3d article of the treaty of London, which had not limitation as to time, and embraced our whole frontier on the side of Canada, would enable Great Britain to supply that frontier on terms as cheap, or cheaper, than we ourselves could?

With more candor, however, the gentleman has boldly avowed that he was amnong the number of those who, at the last session of Congress, were for pursuing "vigorous measures," for enforcing our rights in relation to the Mississippi. What those vigorous measures were the House will be at no loss to determine. The gentleman had disdained to deny his principles—he would not now shrink from what he had then advocated, and Mr. R. said he applauded him for it.

Mr. Randolph said the gentleman had laid his premises a great way off, as if from the expectation that they would not be closely examined, and that, therefore, there would be nothing to oppose to the conclusions which he had drawn from them. He had stated a case scarcely supposable, and from it inferred the very principle in question. His whole argument was founded on presuming the very principle to be granted which was in dispute. The United States, says he, cannot incorporate into the union Great-Britain or France; and therefore they cannot unite to themselves the colonies of either nation. If the gentleman meant to prove this impolicy or impracticability of adding France or England to the United States, no one, he believed, was disposed to question the justice of his remark. But the position in contest was, can the United States, constitutionally, extend their limits? And this point in dispute the gentleman takes for granted by saying, that we cannot extend our dominion over England or France, and therefore cannot acquire dominion in any other country. That is, we cannot, because we cannot.

On the subject of expediency, the gentleman had undervalued the country west of the Mississippi, and had declared that he considered the barren province of Florida as more important to us. Mr. R. asked if the country west of the Mississippi were not valuable, according to the gentleman's own statement, since it afforded the means of acquiring Florida, which he prized so highly, from Spain. He had no doubt of the readiness of that power to relinquish Florida: in itself a dead expence to her—only valuable as an out-work to her other possessions, and now insulated by those of the United States for a very small portion of the country which we claimed in virtue of the treaty under discussion. He said that he stated early in the debate, and stated truly, that the limits [illegible] were not accurately defined—less we were not without some interesting subject. Thirty the Spaniards made their settlem Adais, the French had establish selves on the bay of St. Bernard, or Louis: the nearest Spanish colony then on the river Panuco, 100 league the west. The great river of the north nearly equi-distant between the Pan and bay of St. Bernard was, on the ple generally admitted by Europea ons forming establishments in savage tries, considered by France, as a between French and Spanish Ameri accordingly we find it so laid down ny of the old maps. This boundary embrace within the limits of Louisiana very valuable dominions of Spain, in ding the rich mines of St. Barbe, and city of Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. On the other hand, in virtue of he settlement of the Adais, Spain might claim the country so far east as the river Mexicana, and to the highlands, dividing the waters of the north river from those of the Mississippi. Beyond them she could have no color of claim. In setting this important barrier there were ample materials for the acquisition of Florida, still reta selves all the country watered sissippi.

Another gentleman from Conn (Mr. Dana) had declared that if the i tants of the ceded territory were now, or should hereafter be, admitted into the union, it would be a violation of that clause of the constitution which relates to the establishment of an uniform rule of naturalization, since those people will be converted from foreigners to citizens, not in the mode prescribed by our naturalization law Mr. Randolph wished to know in what er the subjects of Great-Britain, settled our western posts, were admitted to vilege of citizenship? Whether it was done by treaty, and not in the mode scribed by law? How did the people at Natchez become entitled to the rights of citizens? Although born out of our allegiance, the moment our government was established over them, did they not possess, a right, a security for their lives and property? Could they not demand trial by jury in case of criminal prosecution? When he spoke of their acquiring the rights of citizens, (Mr. Randolph said) he did not mean in the full extent in which they were enjoyed by citizens of any one of the particular

states; since they possessed not the right of self-government—but those rights of personal liberty, of personal security and of property, which were among the dearest privileges of our citizens. A stipulation to incorporate the ceded country does not imply that we are bound ever to admit them to the unqualified enjoyment of the privileges of citizenship. It is a covenant to incorporate them into our union, not on the footing of the original states, or of states created under the constitution, but to extend to them, according to the principles of the constitution, the rights and immunities of citizens; being those rights and immunities of jury trial, liberty of conscience, &c. which every citizen may challenge, whether he be a citizen of an individual state, or of a territory subordinate to and dependent on those states in their corporate capacity. In the mean time they are to be protected in the enjoyment of their existing rights. There is no stipulation, however, that they shall ever be formed into one or more states.

He denied the correctness of the doctrine advanced by the same gentleman, that the stipulation entered into by France, in time of war, to raise the duke of Parma to the throne of Etruria, bound her to obtain a recognization of that king from every power of Europe. All which concerned us in that treaty had been recited in ours with France. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso his Catholic Majesty stipulates "to deliver (*retroceder*) to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein, relative to his royal highness the duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana."—What these stipulations were is certainly known only to the parties themselves, for they never were officially made public, although we are at no loss to conjecture them. Nor are we at all concerned whether France has, or has not, complied with them—Because the treaty executed at Madrid, six months after, (March 1801, they shew that they consider the former treaty as having passed the title to the country to France. The fifth article is as follows. "This treaty being in pursuance of that already concluded between the First Consul and his Catholic majesty by which the king delivers to France possession of Louisiana, the contracting parties agree to carry into effect the said treaty" &c: Spain, therefore, being satisfied as to the stipulations entered into by France in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, declares herself, in the second treaty, ready to redeliver the country to her whenever she was ready to receive it, and Mr. Randolph said, he had it from high authority that the royal mandate to that effect, was [illegible] the hands of the minister of the French republic near the United States, and [illegible] forwarded to the existing government of Louisiana supposing the treaty should be confirmed on their part.

[illegible] considerably from the particular [illegible] he wished to be satisfied by the [illegible] Connecticut, who had spoken first [illegible] he would again recall the attention [illegible] to the 3rd article of the treaty of [illegible] request that he would reconcile its pro[illegible] doctrine which he had advanced on the seventh article of the treaty then before the committee.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John [illegible]e, and Jane his wife, the subscribers will offer, at Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

[illegible]chland county, containing 326 acres, [illegible]ieis, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining [illegible] of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the [illegible] of that part of Land which was devised by [illegible] Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the said John [illegible]. This sale is made to satisfy a debt of [illegible]ol. [illegible] interest from the 28th day of January 1800 due [illegible] the said John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, } Trustees.
DAVID BULLOCK, }

January 2, 1804.

NOTICE.

PURSUNT to a decree of the High Court of Chancery, made the 16th day of May 1803, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, (January) the

A TRACT OF LAND,

[illegible] county, on Tuckahoe Creek, whereon [illegible] now lives, it being the tract of land [illegible] lately possessed of. This sale is [illegible] raise the sum of £81 15 6 1-2, with 5 per [illegible] interest upon 76l. 19s 6d. to be computed [illegible] the 28th day of December 1802, to satisfy Col. [illegible] H. Saunders—also, to satisfy Anderson [illegible] Pegg the sum of 156l. 19s. 1d. 1-4, with 5 per cent. interest on 127l. 10s. 5d. to be computed from the 28th day of December 1802.

JOHN GURD,
WM. MILLER,
JAMES VAUGHAN, } Comm'rs.

January 2, 1804. (tds.)

Richmond Temporary Theatre,

[illegible]nday, Wednesday, January 4th, 1804, will be presented, (for the first time here) a Drama, [illegible]d on the judgment of SOLOMON, and [illegible] has been received with universal approbation [illegible] Theatres of Paris, London, New-York [illegible] Baltimore, called the

VOICE OF NATURE.

To which will be added, (for the second time here) a Comic Opera, in two acts, called

THE TURNPIKE GATE;

OR,

THE WORLD [illegible] A VILLAGE.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and the performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 30s to 40s; old, 40s	to 45s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s6	*do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,	33s	*do.*
Do. Sup. ditto,	30s	*do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,	42s	*do*
Corn, new, 15s; old,	17s6	*do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45l to 50l	*ton.*
Iron,	33l	*do.*
Whiskey,	3s6d	*gl.*
Bacon,	8d	*do.*

☞ *TO DELINQUENTS.*

THE subscribers to this Gazette, who are yet in arrear, are again earnestly solicited to come forward and discharge their respective accounts. Painful, indeed, is the task of dunning; but as without food the animal body languishes, so without pecuniary aid, the political must suffer also. Our readers will, therefore, we hope, consider our situation by some analogy to their own, and let this suffice to verify the old proverb, that "a word to the wise is enough;" while their punctuality will establish the old maxim, that federalism and justice are closely allied.

The Millenium.—Long have religious sects arrogated to themselves the introduction of this golden period, by the purity of their doctrines. The Quakers, in their turn, from their reluctance o warfare, have, no doubt, a forcible claim. All advocates, however, for the doctrines of Christ, tracts which enforce philanthropy, which breathe peace and good will to all the human race, whether Jew, or Greek, have, with justice and plausibility, considered themselves as antetypes of this illustrious æra. But, what must their astonishment be, when informed that a pole, the product of a heathen land, severed from the wilds of Calcutta, should be productive of this joyous event? For, believe us reader, Duane has arrested the editor of th Washington Federalist for a libel on his *fair fame, good name* and *reputation!*

When Satan cries *sin*, sure time i no more;
A kingdom divided, it's reign's son o'er.

Amendment of the constitution.—The bill for amending the constitution by designating the president from the vice-president at the time of voting, has, after all, been postponed to the first Monday of September next. *(N. Y. paper.)*

The democrats having been lately thrown into confusion by a discovery of the proceedings, it will take some time to digest and arrange their future plans. The leaders will, o doubt, be busy, and endeavor after greater secrecy. By threats, flattery and the prospect of office, they will, if possible, make the people subservient to their own ambitious views. *(Ibid.)*

The senate of this state have refused to make any reply to the governor's address at the opening of the session. There have been a variety of conjectures as to the cause of this novel measure. We shall omit to state any of them till we can procure further information. It is said that a motion to the same effect was made in the house of representatives, but was not carried. *(U. S. Gaz.)*

It is an unpleasant part o our duty to notice the partial and mutilated statements which the democratic prints give of public proceedings. The democratic printer at Lancaster informs his readers that he cannot find *room* to publish the governor's objections to the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. The same apology was made by some of the fraternity for not publishing the letter of Mr. Jones, explaining Mr. Jefferson's mode of paying debts. The Aurora republished from Israel's Tree of Liberty a number of the most gross and infamous calumnies against Judge Addison. Israel, a few weeks since, was compelled to publish an humble recantation, and to confess that the charges were made without the least foundation in truth. The Aurora, however, has never taken the slightest notice of this confession and recantation, doubtless intending that his readers shall believe the charges to be true. We presume he will not be able to find *room* for the article. *(Ibid.)*

Extract of a letter from a friend at New-Orleans received by the Patty, arrived at New-York, dated the 11th ult.

"It is scarcely possible to describe how dull every kind of business is at this place. Specie is unusually scarce. You must distrust any flattering prices current that may be forwarded from hence. European goods are daily sacrificed at auction.—Liquors, lately intolerable demand, have arrived in such quantities as to overstock the markets very considerably. Freights are dull; several vessels having been lying here two months for freight, and are likely to remain as many more. In consequence of the treaty between France and the United States, adventures are daily arriving from all parts of the union. Strangers, who come here to settle with a view to commercial pursuits, will find themselves sorely disappointed, if they bring out any large assortments of European manufactures.—We are all anxious for a change of government, and are daily expecting orders for the surrender of this province to the United States. This measure will gratify most of the colonists excepting the dependants on the crown of Spain. It is generally regarded as the last revolution that Louisiana is to undergo. A change of masters has taken place so frequently, that the Creoles are quite indifferent who rules provided they can be at liberty to import slaves for the improvement of their plantations. Should any restriction be made by congress on this head, it will convulse this new edition to the American empire.—Every thing with regard to our internal regime we hope continues on its present footing, as far as compatible with the new order of things, for many years to come. As to the privileges of American citizenships, the power of making or choosing our own laws and electing our own rulers, these are all beyond the comprehension of the good people of this Colony. To raise good crops, to eat and drink of the best, to dance and frolick, are, you well know, the chief end and aim of the Louisianians. If the officers sent by the general government, prove accommodating to a people, whose manners are widely different from English descendants; if their prejudices are respected, and no odious distinctions made between ancient colonists and the new comers, this government will be easily administered: for, as I said before, the creoles do not care a farthing about laws, provided they be not oppressive. I hope therefore our intended governor, whoever he may be, and the principal officers, will possess the *suaviter in modo*. On their personal qualifications much will depend Gen. W. is well known and esteemed here. A little more of the pomp and parade of courts will be required for our meridian than is usual *on board*, Plain Republican manners will not please the creoles."

Captain Huonam, of the British ship Fortitude, from Londonderry, informs us, that the people of Ireland are all under arms, to repel the threatened invasion. He says that there never was more loyalty exhibited in that country, than when he sailed, which was on the 3d ult. However dissatisfied the people may have been with their own government, they, to a man, are determined to fight against the French. The editors of this Gazette have received Irish papers by the Fortitude, but there is nothing interesting in them.

N. Y. Gaz.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Remarks concerning the Letters of the British Spy.

(No. X.)

The complaint against the Virginians, in the 7th letter for neglecting the cultivation of talents, & the surprise that a character so good, so amiable & preternatural, as that, which has been given to the rev. Mr. Waddell, shews that the British Spy sought more to colour his picture, than to draw a portrait.

I am not going to question the elevated merits of the reverend man, to whom he has alluded, because I have heard from much better authority, that Mr. Waddell deserves the highest commendation for his virtues, and the highest encomiation on account of his talents.—Be this as it may, every school boy knows that it is engraven on the very foundation, and corner stone of our government, that there shall be in religion, an equality of rights. Mr. Waddell possesses certain tenets, which many others less eminent perhaps, though equally ardent and virtuous, consider to be heterodoxical From these he cannot expect patronage. The government dare not afford any; and he is left to depend upon the liberality of those, who approve his doctrines, or revere him as a man. He is a high-toned sectarian. Here it is, that his obscurity and perhaps his poverty may be traced to its source. But why all this bustle concerning this venerable man? Is he more holy, or more deserving; is he a better, a more zealous candidate for the mercies of his redeemer, or the glories of Heaven, because he is more eloquent, has had the accidental advantages of a classical education, and can impart a sublime sympathy to all who hear him? He has made his election. "*Take up thy Cross and follow me,*" has found it's way to his heart; every act of his life shews it, and nothing more so, than the resistless energy, and universal sympathy which he is capable of imparting to a whole and numerous congregation.

The picture which the British Spy has presented concerning this excellent man and the powerful effects of his eloquence, is a very fine specimen of his own talents, particularly in the descriptive and pathetic. It is impossible to read it without delight. But let all this, my all that the most ardent and sanguine mind can ask, be granted, not only to the subject but to the painter, yet all this has not, nor cannot prove, that the people of Virginia deserve reprehension, because this man has been suffered to pine and languish in obscurity and want. Have not the Virginians, with one voice thrown wide the portals of universal toleration? Are not the preachers of many opposing sects, permitted to rove about and seek proselytes, where ever they chuse? Is not this enough? The venerable Mr. Waddell no doubt thinks so; otherwise he would have found his way to the metropolis; even in the Capitol he would have united all his hearers in a cord of affection and adoration to himself, and thus, by his overwhelming eloquence, destroyed the rights and pretensions of all others. Foreseeing this, Mr. Waddell has chosen to yield a tacit approbation to the great destiny of the country, and to shed around him the blessings of his ministry, awakening from the chains of error, the uneducated forrester or ploughman, and pouring into each benighted soul, the blessings of a religion, which holds forth comfort, consolation, charity, and unceasing happiness.

The British Spy, when he was pouring out a torrent of words in favor of Mr. Waddell, surely forgot that he had devoted a great part of his life to the education of youth, many of whom have since found their way into the councils of our country; or else, he had forgotten all which had been said in his sixth letter, concerning those to whom the Virginians had entrusted the culture of the human mind "*merely to such individuals as hazard, indigence, misfortunes or crimes, have forced from their native Europe.*" Reader behold this dilemma, this *ambidexterity!* Let the admirers of the British Spy take their choice.

Before I leave the venerable, the worthy and care-smitten Mr. Waddell, I will ask whether the souls of each individual of that flock, which was melted into tears, is not as precious in the eyes of the redeemer, and as much so to the individual, as the soul of a President, a Judge, a Legislator, or the most enlightened scholar? And how could Mr. Waddell after having won their affections, after having so often poured out his virtuous soul in streams of seraphic eloquence? I say, how could he, just after each had [illegible] the delicious delirium of [illegible] was capable of imparting [illegible] could he conclude the exercises [illegible] by telling this adoring congregation, that he was about to leave them? Leave them! ay, and for what? That he might endeavor to better his [illegible] or encrease his renown, by preaching the merits, the sufferings and the doctrines of a crucified Jesus, to another congregation, who were men of science, of taste, of wealth: who would be capable of appreciating his own worth, and rewarding his supereminent talents with something a little more substantial and solid, than tears.

Methinks, that at this moment, I can see universal astonishment, depicted upon the countenance of every individual. But I will not draw the picture; I will not present a set of metaphors, which would induce the reader, even for a moment, to lose the smallest portion of that veneration and adoration, which heretofore he has been disposed to allow to this reverend father in God. Mr. Waddell shall be left to pursue the happy *indications* of his own mind, to promote the virtue and adoration of his little flock; he will remember that the soul of the most illiterate Negro is as precious, as that of the author of the British Spy.

And now, reader, I will take another and very different view of this fine rhapsody, which has led us so long a dance. The British Spy, according to my opinion has taken every opportunity which occurred, and has endeavored even to force occasions, of depreciating as much as he could, the Virginian character. He has poured out his whole soul, in presenting to you the virtues and worth of Mr. Waddell. Each reader being highly infatuated by the colourings of that picture, has been bound to him by the chains of adoration, being as it were ready to fall at the very feet of this venerable and reverend man, has also been ready to turn an indignant thought upon a people, who had suffered, who had allowed, so much excellence to pine, to want, and to sink unknown into the silent grave. Is there a stranger who believes all that has been said concerning Mr. Waddell, who does not feel indignation against every individual of the state because Mr. Waddell has not been sought out in his retirement, and forced (perhaps contrary to his own desires) to appear upon the great theatre? If there be an indignant spirit of this sort against the citizens of Virginia in general, what will be the impression towards some individuals who reside only a few miles from the residence of Mr. Waddell? Can it be imagined, if the service of our country could have been benefitted by it, that Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and several other patriots who reside in that quarter, and almost at the door of Mr. Waddell, would have suffered him to remain in obscurity? Oh no.

If then the rulers of the land—if a Jefferson, a Madison, and many other equally ardent, though less conspicuous characters, all neighbours, have not been moved to give public patronage to Mr. Waddell, how ought it to be expected, that a whole community, who knew nothing of him, until they were informed of it, by the British Spy, shall make a pilgrimage or crusade to his meeting-house? The idea is absurd; the British Spy did not expect it; he knew it to be unreasonable; he had other objects in view, and those objects I have unfolded.

Perhaps the British Spy intended indirectly to rebuke those politicians, whose names have been mentioned, because by some means or other, they are accused of having Anti-Christian opinions. If these renowned and conspicuous characters are unfriendly to Christianity, let me ask whether Mr. Waddell could have selected another place in the United States, where it was more important to exert himself; to make us it were a last stand? If the beautiful tale which the British Spy has published concerning the enthusiastic attachment of his audience, be true; if he has been able to make an effectual stand against these destructive opinions at the very gate of infidelity, under such circumstances, with the personal disadvantages which have been described, and to enchain every hearer to himself and to his Saviour, then indeed he is placed exactly where he can render the most service to his religion, to his God, and to that cause to which he has devoted his life. Perhaps, if he should remove to any other place, the chain which binds the multitude to religion, to Christianity, to virtue, and to himself, might be broken; contrary opinions might be inculcated, and this country might experience scenes of desolation and destruction like those which have so lately happened in France from a similar cause. All then, who believe that any of our rulers are infidels, ought to rejoice, that providence has been pleased to place this holy irresistable and pre-eminent man, in a situation so peculiarly favorable, to counteract the dangerous tendencies of example, manifested and justified by elevated characters.

The reader must not suppose that I join in the accusation against our rulers. Far from it. The argument has been introduced for the purpose of repelling the calumny of the British Spy, without intending either to admit facts concerning which I am a stranger, or to advance others in repulsion, concerning which I know as little. Perhaps I may be mistaken in my opinion as to the design of the rhapsody. I do not mean to urge it with positiveness, nor to retain it with pertinaciousness. Each reader will be able to form an opinion, by examining the subject with impartiality. For this purpose, the following extract is submitted to his consideration.

"*Guess my suaprise, when on my arrival in Richmond, and mentioning the name of this man, I found not one person, who had ever before heard of the name of James Waddell. Is it not strange that such a genius as this, so accomplished a scholar, so divine an orator, should be permitted to languish and die in obscurity, within eighty miles of the metropolis of Virginia. To me it is a conclusive argument, either that the Virginians have no taste for the highest strains of sublime oratory, or that they are destitute of a much more important quality, the love of genuine and exalted religion. Indeed it is too clear my friend, that this soil abounds more in weeds of foreign birth than in good and salubrious roots. Among others the noxious root*

"... taken a deep and fatal root, and ... beneficial branches far around."

... Spy poured out these wailings concerning Mr. Waddell, and these severe censures against the Virginians, he did not foresee what his opinion might be in a few days after. His ninth letter investigates at large, the claims of various pretenders to public favor. It begins thus—

*"Where's my dear S*******, where ever they have "had a suitable theatre, have never failed to emerge "from obscurity, and assume their proper rank in the "estimation of the world. In spite of every thing "the public opinion will finally do justice to us all: "the man who comes fairly before the world, and, "who possesses the great and vigorous stamina, which "entitle him to a niche in the temple of glory, has no "reason to dread the ultimate result."*

If these opinions were relied upon by the writer, where was the occasion to bewail the obscurity of Mr. Waddell? He either does not possess the vigorous stamina, which is ascribed to him, or the time has not yet arrived, when his talents will be called to a suitable theatre. But let these things be as they may, why should the inhabitants of Richmond be censured, because they have not patronised, or made pilgrimages in search of a man, concerning whom, even the British Spy says, *he found not one person, who had ever before heard of James Waddell.* If this be the religion, or the philosophy of the British Spy or his admirers, *let them hug their precious, barren, uncharitable opinions, they are welcome to the foul embrace.* For my own part, I will endeavor to regulate my opinions, by the scales of charity and justice. These teach me neither to condemn the ignorant, because they are not wise; the feeble, because they are not strong; nor the illiterate, because they are not learned, or have not fully appreciated *the unclouded intelligence, the seraphic purity and extacy of soul*, which were appurtenant to Sir Robert Boyle; or because they were not intimately acquainted with, and had given their approbation to, the sententious manner and perspicuous simplicity of Bacon, Lord Verulam, or many other authors of equal merit nd celebrity.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. I.)

MR. DAVIS,

I CONSIDER myself as greatly obliged to you, for your polite attention in publishing my late communication by a hand-bill, on the day after it was delivered. It related to a subject, in which I consider all my fellow-citizens of this commonwealth to be deeply interested, that is, the preservation of the first principles of that form of government which they have chosen for themselves pure, from all corruption, from whatever quarter they may be assailed, and for that reason, I wished my communication to ... as public, as the circulation of your paper on the Wednesday following could have made it, and would have thanked you for such a favor, not only in my own name, but in that of those for whose sakes it was intended; I mean, of all my fellow-citizens.

A written constitution is either the greatest of political blessings, or the greatest political curse. It appears in the first character, when no man, or body of men, dares to transcend its limits, or act contrary to its letter; in the last, when either, does either with impunity.

I then thought, and I think now, that the representatives of the people, created by their breath, elected under their constitution, and bound to preserve it inviolate, have, now, for upwards of twenty seven years, usurped the power of acting against the declared will of their constituents, in the fourteenth section of their written constitution, and, for the increase of their own power, trampled under foot the unalienable rights of the people, and done their utmost in regard to it, to turn that instrument into a curse. When I look at it, when a foreigner looks at it, he says, "Virginians are the freest people on earth;" but, change but the scene, and tell either him or me, "the people think that "they are governed agreeably to the principles "laid down in that instrument; but the thing is "not really so, for their legislature have assumed "powers not there given, and having the executive "at their beck, have so terrified them, for twenty "five years by past, that they have given up pow-"ers, given by that instrument to themselves, and "carried the acts of the legislature, under their "assumed power, into effect." What would then be said? Would it not be this? "The Virginians, under that state of things, supposing themselves to be free, are slaves." Dreadful reverse!

I am led into this way of thinking by a late event, which shews, that the representatives of the people, & their creatures, the governor & privy council, even at this late day, are either of a different opinion from mine, with respect to the fourteenth section of our constitution, or that the former are resolved to practice that usurpation, which their predecessors assumed, and the latter to bow the neck under it, relinquish, (with their own rights,) the rights of the people, and give effect to legislative tyranny.

It is from these considerations that I am induced to make the reasons of my former communication more public, that my fellow-citizens may be able to decide between their legislative representatives, and the creatures of these representatives, on the one hand, and themselves on the other.

That part of the fourteenth section of the constitution, which relates to the point in question, is in the following words:

"The two houses of assembly shall, by joint "ballot, appoint judges of the supreme court of "appeals, and general court, judges in chancery, "judges of admiralty, secretary and the attorney "general, to be commissioned by the governor, "and continue in office during good behaviour. In "case of death, incapacity, or resignation, the gov-"ernor, with the advice of the privy council, "shall appoint persons to succeed in office, to be "approved or displaced by both houses."

Here are two sentences. Both are imperative. Each relates to a distinct subject. The first relates to the original appointment and commissioning of certain officers, and to their absolute independence while they demean themselves well. The last relates to the mode of continuing such officers, equally independent, in the state. The convention intended to provide for both, and to leave neither to chance, or to the caprice of any future legislature. By the first sentence the original appointment of all these officers was given to the legislature, acting with a secrecy more impenetrable than that of a Divan, or conclave, lest the officers, when appointed, should feel a partiality for their friends among that body, and against their opponents. By the last they gave the appointment of successors in office to the governor, with the advice of the privy council; capable, however, of being rendered void, when the legislature should be of opinion that they had made a wrong choice, in order that they (I mean the governor and privy council) might have an opportunity of choosing better. This, as I have said before, is the clear meaning and intent of the second sentence. Death always, and incapacity sometimes, depends on the will of God. Incapacity sometimes depends on the judgment of law on impeachment, and resignation always on the will of him who holds the office. All may happen while the assembly are sitting. A vacancy can happen in no other way. Nothing is said about session time or recess; but absolute words are used to signify that that governor, with the advice of the privy council, shall appoint persons to succeed in office. Were this section laid before any judge of Maryland, Pennsylvania or Great Britain, he would find no hesitation in giving it the meaning above affixed to it: and I will venture to say, that no Virginian would have interpreted it otherwise, had not their legislature acted contrary to it for twenty seven, or some other number of years.

I am one of those who believe it probable, that the creator of rational intelligence, so far as it belongs to creatures, may reveal his will to those whom he has created, and to whom he has given possession of that gift, and also that those writings, by way of eminence called the Scriptures, contain revelations of the will of God. I have often been at Christian Churches, and have sometimes read books in defence of Cristianity, and in the first I have heard from the pulpit, and in the last I have read, "that Scripture is the best interpreter of Scripture." That I have considered as an excellent maxim, and I have thought further, that it must be applied to the constitution, thus: "the constitution is the the best interpreter of the constitution." Like the greater part of my fellow-citizens, young and old, I have been a frequent attendant on my county court, and, when I have come to town, have frequently stept into the supreme and superior courts, and in the former I have heard the following maxims stated at the bar, and in the latter from the bench: "That deeds are always considered in law "as made with full advice, and the aid of coun-"sel." "That there are certain terms of art," (which they call by a hard word, "technical" terms, from whence they derive a harder, to wit, the abstract word, "technicality") "without which "a deed will not be good, to answer the intent, by "whatever external testimony, or even internal "evidence it may appear; but which may be dis-"pensed with in a will, because the law will sup-"pose the testator to have been without counsel "when extremity occasioned it to be made". And further, "that even in a will, if a man has devised "lands with all the technicality necessary in a "deed, and other lands without it, he shall be sup-"posed to have intended to give different estates "to the two devisees."

I submit the correctness of these maxims to be decided on, by divines and lawyers. Suffice it to say, that I thought them reasonable, and, therefore, deemed them correct, and I resolved to try the constitution according to them.

A CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I WILL thank you, if you will pay my respects to the gentleman who signs himself "Spectator" in your paper of this day, and inform him, that he must suppose that the people of Virginia have as few copies of the constitution of their country among them, as Godwinians have of the bible; else he would never have published the word "on" for the word "or" in his quotation of the thirteenth section, nor asserted in his comment thereon, that there is not a single disjunctive word in the whole sentence. I have examined it in four editions, and find it to stand as quoted by me in all of them.

A CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, 31st December, 1803.

Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.

On Thursday last, the Ship Nabby arrived at Portland from Liverpool, Capt. M'Lellan, the owner, last evening favored us with Liverpool papers to Nov. 10, received by her. The conquest of England had not been attempted at the time of her departure, but the papers are filled with paragraphs which shew that the threatened visit from the French was daily expected.—If the statements, very confidently made, are to be credited, a sufficient number of boats were already prepared for the transportation of the gallic troops, and a large proportion of the soldiers to be employed in the expedition, on the coasts ready for embarkation.—170,000 are said to have been in the vicinity of Brest, destined against Ireland.

Bonaparte was at Paris on the twenty-eighth of October.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

Yesterday morning the ship Ocean, Capt. Smith, in 43 days from Liverpool, went ashore at the Point of the Hook. She left there on the 9th November with a cargo of salt and dry goods, addressed to Post & Russell. Mr. Williams, a passenger in this vessel, informs us that an embargo was laid on all British vessels bound for Spain or Portugal, and on all Spanish and Portuguese vessels in British ports; that on the 17th of November the Ocean spoke the English man of war Thunderer, one of a fleet of four men of war and some frigates, who were in pursuit of the Brest fleet (consisting of four sail of the line and a number of transports full of troops) bound for Ireland, which had got out of Brest harbour on the 8th November.

The Ocean, we understand, is likely to be got off.

The ship Nancy left Liverpool on the 7th November for this port.

A correspondent remarkss that the truth, whether Gov. Clinton expressed in strong terms his unfavorable opinion of Mr. Jefferson, as it is said by the writer of the late pamphlet, can be easily ascertained. The writer appeals to Mr. *David Gelston*, Mr. *John Mills*, Mr. *J. Swartwout*, and Mr. *M. L. Davis*. If these gentlemen will come forward and declare from under their hands, that Gov. Clinton made no such expressions, then will public believe, that the writer has uttered a falshood; but if they do not, then the representation of the writer of the pamphlet, must be received as truth. There is the greatest reason in this case, for some of the gentlemen to bear witness; it is easily done—and there seems to be an obligation upon them. The appeal to them is bold and confident, and it is not seen how they can be silent, without suffering the most gross disingenuousness to rest upon Governor Clinton.

Late from Port-au-Prince.

Captain Selby, of the brig Aurora, informs us, that he left Port-au-Prince on the 5th instant, at which time intelligence had been received there that Cape-Francois surrendered on the 1st, after an obstinate engagement with the brigands; and that General Rochambeau and his whole army were made prisoners of war, under the protection of the British. The French troops were permitted to leave the Cape, their destination directed by the commandant of the English squadron in the outer harbour. The brigands lost a great number of men in passing the block houses erected by the French.

Port-au-Prince continued tranquil, but many of the inhabitants had left it.

Cape-Nichola-Mole had not been evacuated on the 4th. When Capt. Selby passed by, he heard a tremendous cannonading, and supposes an attack had been made upon it by the brigands, in which case it would not, in all probability, hold out more than 5 or 6 days.

Off Jeremie were several French cruisers, who captured all American vessels bound to places occupied by brigands. The British frigate Tartar had been sent against them.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.

From Natchez, December ..

TO THE EDITOR.

"A detachment of artillery, (militia) and two companies of infantry, sailed this day for New Orleans. The governor goes to-morrow, escorted by the Adams troop of horse."

From New-Orleans, November 27.

TO THE EDITOR.

"In my last I hinted my apprehensions of the possibility of some difficulties occurring in the way of transferring this country to the United States.—Although we find by advices from Washington that the same fears prevail in the government, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that here the idea is now dissipated. The officers or commissioners appointed for the purpose appear perfectly disposed to accelerate the business. General James Wilkinson, one of the American commissioners, arrived here on the evening of the 25th, from Pensacola, on his way to Fort Adams, and after having passed yesterday in company with the governor, the Marquis de Casa Calvo, M. D'Aussat, and the American consul, set out last night for his post.—The zealous attention he received from the Spanish and French commissioners leave no room to doubt but that every thing will be satisfactorily arranged.

"The general expects to be back here by the 10th of next month, so that we flatter ourselves with the expectation of being enrolled under the American standard before the end of the year. You may rely on my punctuality in forwarding you an account of these operations, which cannot but be interesting to the whole community."

"November 29.

"The French prefect takes possession of this place to-morrow. The thing was so unexpectedly announced, that it has thrown the whole town into agitation. Men who at first were signing complimentary addresses to him, have this day refused to hold their commissions under him. Particulars of this occurrence by the next mail.

"A Mr. Lyon, son of the famous man of spit, has arrived here, under the auspices of Gideon Granger, esq. and is destined for the post office department here."

December 26.

The ship Commerce, Dyer, from Liverpool, remains below. Her letter-bag has not yet reached town: We are of course unable to say what are the latest dates of her advices. One of the crew who came up on Saturday, to procure assistance to get her off, says, he was on shore at Liverpool the 14*th November*. He brought with him the London Star of the 3d, from which we have selected a variety of matter of considerable interest. Our regular files by her will doubtless be much later, and furnish extensive selections for future numbers. It is certain, however, that so late as the 14th of November, no attempt at invasion had been made. On the part of England, their preparations for the event continued to be unabated in vigor and extent.

(Phil. Gaz.)

Since the above, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool prints: the former to the 8th, the latter to the 11th Nov. We perceive in them, much matter to awaken attention; but the late hour at which we received them compels us to defer their publication until our next.

On the 5th Nov. it was reported in London, that Bonaparte was on the coast of France superintending the embarkation of his army. This rumor created considerable agitation. On the 8th, however, it appeared that he was still at Paris, and instead of shipping soldiers, was receiving *levee* company.

The 10th of Nov. was the anniversary of Bonaparte's triumph over the French Directory; and it was rumoured in London, that he had fixed on that day to try his fortune against England.

It was also reported, on the 8th Nov. that the Emperor of Russia had refused to listen to dispatches addressed to him personally from the hand of Bonaparte.

The British parliament was further prorogued until the 22d of November.

The Last advises from the Continent, and particularly secret intelligence from the French ports had produced a belief in England, that the preparations of the enemy, were intended, in the first instance, against Ireland. The government, partaking of this belief, had taken the most prompt and vigorous measures to place that portion of the kingdom in the strongest state of defence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

By the last mail the Executive received dispatches from New-Orleans, dated on the 3d inst. whence it appears that on the 30th ult. possession of Louisiana was publicly and solemnly delivered to France by the commissioners of Spain. The Spanish troops were of course preparing to embark in order to leave the province. Those of the battalion of Mexico, it was expected, would depart in a few days for Havanna in a sloop of war then at New-Orleans.

The American troops it appears, by letters received by the same mail, were to leave Fort Adams on the 9th inst. with the commissioners of the United States for New-Orleans, where they were anxiously looked for both by the French commissioner and the inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 8.

"The note of preparation on this side of the water has increased in a singular manner since my last:—the hottest press for seamen ever known took place all down the river late on Monday evening, and ... course a great number of men were taken; pro... of between the river and the Nore nearly 1000 ... further understood, that to carry the re... ably lately agreed upon for resisting an in... It is the most active and immediate effe... gulations Lieutenants of counties have bee... ct, the Lords majesty's sign manual to take ... n ordered by his measures for driving cattle, rem... breaking up of roads, &c. Th... the most prompt t... is kingdom is to be strength... oving horses, corn, a party of the artillery escor... e northern coast of curricle guns, 12 ammunition... ned without delay— guns, &c. set out on Monda... g 6 field-pieces, 6 Tynemouth and Hull, and ... waggons, bread wag- ready to follow them.—In fa... y from Woolwich for rible conflict is now looked f... nother detachment is from the peculiar state of this ... t, a speedy and a ter- rd than otherwise. ... with confidence, and ... country rather court- "By Dutch papers ... it a... quarters of the French and Batavians ... s that the head- at Utrecht." ... army are fixed

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RICHMOND MIL...

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the easiest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of buiness; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (law8w)

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and delivering to the subscriber, living in Augusta county, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him again, a Negro Man named TOM LATE, the property of James Lamme of this county. He is 5 feet 6 inches high and well made, about 33 years of age, several scars on his forehead, viz: one large scar across his forehead and another rather crossing it, one on his temple, a large beard; had on and took with him, one bottle green broad cloth coat and drab do. one swansdown waistcoat and blue do. half boots and fur hat, and a pair of fancy cord and grey breeches. He was raised in Hanover county by Pettus Ragland. It is probable that he has taken that rout. The above reward will be given by me.

James Kennerly, jun.

December 15th, 1803. [5w]

In obedience to a decree of the county Court of ... on the 25th day of this mon... Eng... the City of R... bin ster, on a ... months ...

1 ... O

KNOWN in ... and 708, ... Charles Higbee to ... from him to said ... joins that occupi... ing Mr. Jeffee Bo... Hay's Brewery. ... be required.

CHARLE...
GEO. JE...
BENJAM...

January 4, 180...

W...

6000

Dec. 13, 1...

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* *Had the author made known his wish, we should have taken a pleasure in gratifying it.*

IRISH LINENS.

Good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday

the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, sparr, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very fine knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by plaiting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harboured.—She is a good semstress.

I shall give the above reward to any person who will secure her in jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glass,

In Table Sets, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, [illegible] acres of rich Tobacco Land formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WARWICK TOBACCO PLANTATION. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-house to Warwick Ferry, on James River. It is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well underpinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy [illegible] acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand [illegible] Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, &c. which will be sold low for cash only. Gentlemen will be punctually waited on [illegible] enquired to

[illegible]ately. 4w.

---

large four story [illegible] the Post-Office, [illegible]d W. Rootes— [illegible]ES HARRIS, or [illegible]HARRIS.

[illegible]IBER

[illegible]RD,

[illegible]od.

Wine, (best qua- by the quarter

Glass, by the [illegible]ferent sizes.

[illegible]nts, assorted [illegible], by the box

[illegible]MENT OF [illegible]RS.

[illegible]QUES.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST } *In Chancery.*

Blow & Barksdale, *Defendants.*

THE defendant Barksdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state. On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for sale, a few casks of first rate Goshen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They also offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next season, as they have done the last two seasons. Apply to Luman Bishop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 1awtf.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPherson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands.

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, September 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——————, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, October 1st, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fisher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moses Austin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moses Austin, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

LAND FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro resided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premises, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 1.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Messrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fashionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Lustring Umbrellas.
Lustrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muslins.	Moleskin Vest Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Pistols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	
Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.	

N. B.—B. S. offers his services to his friends and the public, to transact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS stored and delivered on the shortest notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may consign Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace;

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a most excellent Camera Obscura, constructed on a new principle; and having made considerable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likenesses, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 1 in the morning, and from three until sun setting in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpose.

Black Shades, representing the hair and drapery, neatly finished on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of sitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of sitting, 10 minutes.

Profile Likenesses finished in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landscape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of sitting, 20 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two sittings, 20 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purposes to open a class for instructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wednesday the 14th instant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four lessons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private instruction in Drawing and Geography, at the usual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inst. a light Mulatto Man named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle stature, a bad countenance when spoken to, large mouth with a bushy head of hair; his clothing such as labourers usually wear, which he may probably change. I have reason to suspect he will endeavor to make his way to some of the northern states and pass as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free pass. All persons are hereby warned against carrying him out of the state, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward shall be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the state, and information given to me so that I get him again.

W. Trueheart.

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on Wednesday the first of February next, about twenty

SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children.

CASH will be expected for one half the purchase money; on the other half, a credit of 6 months will be allowed, on giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

William Randolph.

Wilton, Dec. 22, 1803.

The above sale is postponed until Wednesday the 15th Feb. next.

To be Rented,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NEAR the Capitol in this city, at present occupied by the Auditor of public Accounts, whose term will expire the first of February. For terms apply to A. BLAIR.

Richmond, December 26th, 1803. tf

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling and Plank for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard,

December 19th, 1803. oawSw

NOTICE.

In the case of Ephraim [illegible] Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Ephraim [illegible] bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or who have any of his effects in their power or deliver the same to any person or persons the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them

JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Assignees.

JOHN ST. JOHN, }

December 27, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election for Fifteen Directors of the *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria*, will be held at the courthouse in Alexandria on Monday the 16th day of January next.

By order,

J. B. NICHOLLS, Secry.

Dec. 22.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me some years ago given to William Wickham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceased) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do, and perform for me, all matters and things whatsoever relating to my personal estate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the same to the public, that no person or persons may hereafter pay or transact business of any kind with my said former attornies affecting my interests in any manner whatever: but that all persons indebted to me, or having business to transact with me, in any manner relating to my personal estate, may make payment to or transact such business with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforesaid has full authority for those purposes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan, of Louisa, to Nathaniel Pope, Esq. of Hanover, dated 23d December, 1803.

"I am free to declare to you and to mankind in general, that your management of my business, intrusted in your hands, meets my approbation in every respect, therefore I have sent you a certificate to this effect.

"I will always be happy to do every justice to you as a person, who has uniformly merited the application, almost confidence and esteem of

"Sir, your's with sincere regard,

"ROB'T. DUNCAN."

The above are extracts of a letter from Mr. Robert Duncan of Louisa, to Mr. Nath'l. Pope, of Hanover, dated as above.

THO'S. PRICE.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-house, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO has received a liberal Education, wishes to engage as a Teacher in some respectable family. He would prefer a situation where the rudiments of English are already understood. He can produce the most satisfactory testimony of his character as a Teacher and moralist.

Enquire of the Printer. Dec. 30, 1803.

Bonds due at the Custom House

Richmond, in the month of January are payable on the following days viz.

On the 1st	by the Ship Bridget.
	Sloop William.
4th	Ship Warner.
5th	do Octavia.
13th	do Young Edward.
16th	do Jennie.
20th	Sch. Phebe Ann.
27th	Ship Industry.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, (if not previously sold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shockoe Hill, nearly opposite Gen. Mosely's, and at present occupied by Matthew Duke. There is a small dwelling house and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of sale will be, one third cash; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Trust on the property, to insure punctuality in the two last payments. A satisfactory title will be made to the purchaser.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.